

there was enough in it besides, to prevent his voting for it. He wished to know, also, whether he was not to understand the resolution before he did vote either way? It was true, the resolution had been read, but he could not understand every resolution read in that House; for there was sometimes more than met the ear, and sometimes more meant than could be understood from what was written. In the name of God, said Mr. W., give us light—give us information—give us understanding, before we are dragged up here to vote like mules.

The Chair then commenced stating the question of order, when

Mr. Wise withdrew his appeal. The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and determined in the affirmative—Yeas 118, Nays 97.

So the House determined that "the main question shall now be put."

Mr. Vinton then called for certain divisions of the question on the main question, the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Hester moved for the yeas and nays on all the divisions of the resolution; which were ordered.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the first branch of the resolution, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That all the memorials which have been offered, or may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the resolutions offered by an honorable member from Maine, [Mr. Jarvis], with the amendment thereto proposed by an honorable member from Virginia, [Mr. Wise], and every other paper or proposition that may be submitted in relation to that subject, be referred to a Select Committee."

Upon this branch of the resolution, the vote of the House was, Yeas 174, Nays 48—the Southern or slaveholding vote was, Yeas 45, Nays 47, 7 not voting, viz:

Maryland—Yeas 6, Nays 2; Virginia—Yeas 7, Nays 12 not voting. North Carolina—Yeas, Henry W. Conner, Edmund Delberry, M. T. Hawkins, James McKay, Wm. Montgomery, Abram Rencher, A. H. Sheppard, L. Williams, 8. Nays, Jesse A. Symum, James Graham, Ebenezer Pettigrew, W. S. Sheppard, 4—2 not voting. South Carolina—Yeas 3, Nays 6. Georgia—Yeas 6, Nays 3. Kentucky—Yeas 7, Nays 5—one not voting. Tennessee—Yeas 3, Nays 8—2 not voting. Louisiana—Yeas 1, Nays 2. Mississippi—Yeas 1, Nays 1. Alabama—Yeas none, Nays 4—one absent. Missouri—Yeas 2, Nays none.

The question was next taken, by yeas and nays, on the adoption of the second division of the resolution, which is as follows:

"With instructions to report that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy."

Upon this branch of the resolution, the vote of the House was Yeas 201, Nays 3—the Southern or slaveholding vote was, Yeas 78, Nays 3—16 not voting. The 3 yeas are, Virginia 1, Georgia 1, Louisiana 1—of the 16 not voting, Maryland 1, Virginia 4, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 6, Kentucky 2, Tennessee 2.

When the name of Mr. Wise was called in the last vote, that gentleman refused to answer, on the ground that he had no Constitutional right to vote on the question.

Mr. Pinckney moved that the gentleman be excluded from voting.

Mr. Wise was then excused from voting. The vote was then announced, and the second branch of the resolution was determined in the affirmative.

The third division of the resolution was then read, as follows:

"And, that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union."

Mr. Underwood called for a further division of the foregoing, so as to exclude, in the first instance, the words in italics.

The Chair decided that the proposition was susceptible of this division.

The decision of the Chair was briefly sustained by Messrs. Sutherland, Underwood, and Hardin, opposed by Messrs. Bouldin and Ripley, and affirmed by the House; taken by tellers, Yeas 114, Nays not counted.

The question was then taken on the first clause of the third division of the proposition, excluding the words in italics.

Upon this branch of the resolution, the vote of the House was, Yeas 133, Nays 47—the Southern or slaveholding vote was, Yeas 82, Nays 0—15 not voting.

The question was next taken on the latter clause of the third division of the resolution, being the words printed in italics.

Upon this branch of the resolution, the vote of the House was Yeas 129, Nays 74—the Southern or slaveholding vote was, Yeas 77, Nays 3—15 not voting.

The latter branch of the resolution was then read, as follows:

"Assigning such reasons for these conclusions as, in the judgment of the Committee, may be best calculated to enlighten the public mind, to repress agitation, to allay excitement, to sustain and preserve the just rights of the slaveholding States, and of the people of this District, and to re-establish harmony and tranquillity amongst the various sections of the Union."

Upon this branch of the resolution, the vote of the House was, Yeas 168, Nays 6.

So the whole resolution was agreed to, and the Committee ordered to consist of nine.

The following gentlemen compose the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed under the resolution of Mr. Pinckney, on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery:

Messrs. Pinckney, of South Carolina; Hamet, of Ohio; Pearce, of New Hampshire; Harden, of Kentucky; Jarvis, of Maine; Owens, of Georgia; Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania; Dromgoole, of Virginia; Tarrill, of New York.

Opinions of the Press.

MR. PINCKNEY'S RESOLUTION.

From the Columbia Telescope.

The Question.—The Charleston mis-Representative, or some friend, out of the few left him to approve his late unfortunate proceeding, has held up, in the Mercury of the 20th, a statement of the Southern votes, on the adoption of the several clauses of his Resolution on the Slave question. In the divided and distracted vote of the South, he expects to find countenance for his own measure of pretended "harmony." As singular device of that sort must it be, of which the first effect, as to those whom it professes to serve, is utterly to break up all concert of agreement among them, and to split them to pieces, upon an issue the most capital and the most irreconcilable! This, let it be remarked, is the very earliest fruit of Mr. P.'s measure; and, except some other equally insidious effects, is almost its only certain consequence. But, to the vote: for we will accept his issue, so far as to scrutinize that with him. We will but remark, en passant, that it is a somewhat new ground for a South Carolinian to take, to set up the rule of numbers, in order to show our people on which side right lay.

The first division of the question—that as to submitting the whole matter to a Committee, for a Report upon it—was really the whole question. All the rest stood, with Southern men, for very little. Upon this however, the vote stood, among the members from the slaveholding States, as follows:

| | Yeas. | Nays. | Absent. |
|----------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Maryland | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Virginia | 7 | 12 | 2 |
| North Carolina | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Georgia | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| Tennessee | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Alabama | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Missouri | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Making, in all, 45 yeas, 48 nays, 8 absentees. Now, this further scrutiny must be made—*who, or what party, are the 44 yeas of the South?* That question, we possess the means of resolving; and we proceed to do so.

To begin from a plain starting point—at home—who are the voters in the affirmative? Messrs. Pinckney, Manning, and Rogers: the two latter, always heretofore, Van Burenites: the first a Van Burenite henceforth. So of Georgia. What wonder if tools of Van Burenism, so notorious and shameless that they can support, for the Vice-Presidency, Dick Johnson, the Abolitionist, should do their master's pleasure, in voting this resolution? The same subserviency was ready in North Carolina; with the addition that several districts, in that State, are largely affected by bodies of religious fanatics—Moravians, Quakers, and Covenanters. Of Maryland we need scarcely speak; since its majority is Van Buren, and it fosters, besides, a very large Colonization party. The latter is equally the fact, as to Kentucky; and of the President's own State, we need scarcely speak. To lead three with the concerted measure of the Administration, could have needed no great effort. In a word, of the 44 Southern votes, in favor of this movement, 32, including Mr. Pinckney, are well known Van Buren men! On the other hand, every Southern man, who has ever shown himself capable of standing up for the rights of the South, voted against it. To the latter, 12 joined themselves, who are usually Van Burenites, but could not, on this occasion, forget every thing, at the beck of Van Burenism. Several of these, too, had committed themselves against this mode of action, before Mr. P.'s ill-omened proposition had been matured.

It remains, in reply to Mr. P.'s empty parade of votes, only that we add this: that, after this first decisive question had been carried, all our members, except himself and Messrs. Manning and Rogers, withdrew from the floor. They voted no more, except Messrs. Campbell and Thompson; who, by chance merely, gave their voices once, upon a single question.

The remaining questions were, as will be seen at a glance, such as Southern men should never have permitted to be moved, in that House; and yet such as permitted the Southern men, who could consent to vote on them at all, to vote in the affirmative only. The vice of the propositions lying in the compromising our rights, by bringing them into decision by a body having no cognizance of them, or in stating those rights with far less than their proper strength, it followed that even those, who held these declarations of our cause to be far inadequate, were compelled to vote for, rather than against them. They could not vote that Congress had a right to abolish slavery in the States; nor that it was expedient to abolish servitude in the District of Columbia or the Territories. On such points, Mr. P.'s show of Southern unanimity is too ridiculous to be regarded as anything but a blind for the lowest ignorance.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Mr. Pinckney must begin to doubt the correctness of his course, when he finds it every where repudiated by the Southern politicians and Southern presses, with whom he has heretofore acted, and complimented by the Van Buren men. Every Southern State Rights paper denounces it; not one Nullifier in Congress sustains it.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Treachery! Treachery!—We have read with no little astonishment and mortification, not to say indignation, the Resolution offered in the House of Representatives of Congress, on the 4th ultimo, by Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina! That such a resolution should come from a Southern man, a South Carolinian, and a Nullifier, too, almost passes belief, and we are almost ready to question the evidence of our senses as we read it. What can Mr. Pinckney mean by it? He certainly cannot be unconscious of the plain import and tendency of the Resolution, and that it strikes directly at the peace and safety, yea, the very "existence" of the Southern people; for he is an intelligent man, and one long conversant with the nature and tendency of constitutional encroachments, and legislative usurpations; and must know, that to compromise our constitutional rights on this question; to break down our constitutional barrier against the interference of Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, and barter it for one of mere temporary propriety and expediency, is virtually to tie us hand and foot, and surrender us into the hands of our enemies.

From the Virginia Advocate.

Abolition in Congress.—The resolution offered by Mr. Pinckney, on the subject of Abolition, by which all that the South has contended for is surrendered, will have, it must have, the tendency of awakening the people of the South to their true situation. The more we think of this resolution, the more satisfied we are, that it aims the most deadly blow at Southern rights and interests, that has ever been given in the Federal Legislature.

The celebrated Missouri movement only contemplated the right of Congress to interdict slavery in the Territories; but this resolution asserts, in directly, it is true, but not the less strongly, that slavery "in the States" is dependent on the majority of Congress.

The best of causes have been cursed with traitors. We do not know, and we do not say, that Mr. Pinckney is a traitor. If our property is destroyed, our lives endangered, all our rights surrendered to alien enemies, it is wholly immaterial to us whether these evils are brought upon us by an unvarnished villainy, or by honest, but reckless, fanaticism. We are equally the sufferers.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

Mr. Pinckney's Resolution.—It is to be regretted that this resolution was offered at all, and especially by a Southern man. Why make an elaborate Report to prove that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States? Who has ever affirmed such a right? Not Arthur Tappan, or Lloyd Garrison, or Thompson, ever claimed this power. What need, then, of a long disquisition to disprove it? May it not, on the other hand, be productive of harm, in future time, by inducing a doubt whether the jurisdiction of Congress was not, in our day, a disputed and debatable point? And then, as to the District of Columbia, if the question is reduced to one of mere expediency, of what value will the Report be to the South? If it is only expedient, may not the time shortly come when the members of Congress from the non-slaveholding States will no longer so regard it? If it be settled that it is not constitutionally forbidden ground, will the Abolitionists be deterred, by a Congressional Report, from renewing their efforts to effect the abolition of slavery in the

District of Columbia, when a Northern candidate for the Presidency, no longer wanting, or finding that he cannot under any circumstances get Southern votes, may determine that it is no longer expedient to attempt this robbery? We cannot but regard this movement of Mr. Pinckney as a most indiscreet, however it may have been, as we doubt not it was, a well intended measure. His object was present pacification; but he will discover, when it is too late, that that is a much less important object than ultimate and permanent security.

From the Richmond Whig.

Mr. Pinckney's Resolution.—We affirm that the Abolitionists, through Pinckney's resolution, have obtained a victory which they never dreamed of, and which they never aspired to! At their first grand assault, they have got their petitions received, referred, and reported on. They have succeeded in making Congress entertain jurisdiction over the general question of slavery, and they will have a Report, tacitly admitting the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to abolish slavery in the District; for Mr. Pinckney's resolution places the objection to abolition upon its impropriety, and not upon unconstitutionality. The South, then, obtain, by the report of Mr. Pinckney and his Committee, what Garrison himself has never denied, to wit: that Congress has no power of slavery in the States; and the Abolitionists obtain a recognition of the jurisdiction of Congress over the general subject, and the admission, by necessary implication, that Congress has the right of abolition in the District! Which has the best of the bargain? Mr. Pinckney is extolled for the treachery or folly that has superinduced this state of things! Robertson, Wise, Pickens, and the true men who resisted the treason, are denounced as agitators and enemies of the Union, while the South is required to approve and to triumph as for a great advantage obtained!

From the Boston Free Journal.

"The resolutions of the Hon. Henry I. Pinckney adopted by the House of Representatives, have created some speculation, and have called down wrath on the head of that gentleman. The resolution will not be acceptable to the Abolitionists, I presume, and yet I consider their adoption a decided triumph on the part of the Abolitionists, as it has opened a gap—driven an entering wedge into the question of emancipation, and laid the foundation of their future success. I say this as an impartial observer, and without participating at all in the abstract merits of the question. It is true that the committee has been instructed to report against abolition in all its features; but as it will open a way for a report from the minority, I look upon the affair as a triumph. It is so regarded by that portion of the South which acts with Mr. John C. Calhoun, and as such will be treated. If I were an Abolitionist, I should hail the whole affair as the harbinger of ultimate success."

That the correspondent of the Journal is not much out of the way, we are satisfied from the fact, that a letter from Providence to a gentleman in this city, states that the adoption of Mr. Pinckney's resolution was known at Providence during the sitting of the Anti-slavery Convention, and that it was received by them as an earnest of future success. Instead of having the effect attributed to them by Mr. Pinckney, of putting down the Abolitionists, they were encouraged to persist in their movements.—U. S. T.

Banking Capital.—The Banking Capital of Louisiana will have been enlarged, before the close of the present session of the Legislature of that State, to about seventy-two millions of dollars! Upon which it is supposed discounts are and will be made to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. If the Government of Pennsylvania is to be put down for incorporating thirty-five millions of existing bank capital—if Conventions are to be called, and mob law invoked, to punish the Pennsylvanians for daring thus to understand and pursue the true interests of their State, what shall be done with Louisiana, which has chartered new capital to an amount (according to federal population) more than ten times as great as the old capital to which a new charter has been granted by Pennsylvania?

The progress of Banking in Louisiana has been very rapid, though up to the present year it has not perhaps more than kept pace with the demand created by the increasing culture of Sugar and Cotton, and the increasing commerce of the port of New Orleans. The following statement of the progressive increase of Bank Capital in Louisiana will probably not be unacceptable to our readers:

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| In the year 1811, the amount was | \$754,000 |
| 1815, - - - | 1,432,000 |
| 1820, - - - | 2,297,420 |
| 1830, - - - | 5,065,900 |
| 1834, - - - | 23,647,155 |
| 1835, - - - | 27,172,145 |
| 1836, about - | 72,000,000 |

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, Guardian of my Father, James Latta, all persons having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to him are desired to make payment.

ROBERT LATTI, Guardian.

Yorkville, So. Ca. March 5, 1836.

P. S. Rufus Reid, Esq., is my lawfully authorized agent: Persons are therefore requested to call on him in my absence.

R. L. Guardian.

Wood! Wood!!

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte, that he is prepared to furnish Wood to any one, either now or at any time through the summer, at the customary price.

W. S. B. HAYES.

March 17, 1836.

House of Entertainment.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Royall, as a House of Entertainment and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in the best manner.

His table will be at all times furnished with the best the up country market can afford. His bar with the choicest liquors, his stables with the most wholesome provision, attended by faithful ostlers, and from his constant attention, and unremitting exertions to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. A. D. JOHNSON. Lancaster, March 12, 1836.

Internal Improvement.

Asheville, N. C. 1835.

Agreeably to previous notice, the citizens of this place convened on the 31st of December, and organized a Rail Road Meeting, by calling Col. S. Chunn to the Chair, and appointing John B. Whiteside, Sec'y.

The object of the meeting being specially for the purpose of taking such steps as might best promote the interests of North Carolina generally, and the Western section through which the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road may be expected to pass in particular, it was deemed important, in order to procure further information, and to assure other communities on the line of the contemplated improvement, of the deep and lasting interest felt in our particular section for the success of the undertaking, that a regular organized Committee of Correspondence should be constituted. The following gentlemen, viz: J. F. E. Hardy, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton, Joshua Roberts, J. M. Smith, Esq., Col. S. Chunn and John B. Whiteside, were duly nominated and appointed a Standing Committee of Correspondence.

On motion made and seconded, the following gentlemen, viz: J. W. Patton, J. M. Smith, J. T. Poor and D. H. Jarrett, Esq's., of Asheville, and Col. Jas. Lowrie, Col. Samuel Davidson, Col. John Clayton, Benj. King, Esq., Col. J. M. Alexander, Major John E. Patton, Col. Chas. Baring, Gen. P. Brittain, Col. R. Deaver, Capt. C. Moore, N. Blackstock, Esq., Rev. C. Bradshaw, Col. R. Williamson, Col. Brevard, Jas. Gudger, and Israel Baird, Esq's., of different sections of Buncombe county, were duly nominated and appointed a Committee of Vigilance.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Asheville, N. C. 1836.

The Committee of Correspondence, having met by their own appointment on the first day of January, Col. Chunn was called to the Chair, and J. B. Whiteside appointed Secretary. Whereupon, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is understood that a General Convention is expected to be held at Knoxville, Tennessee, during next Summer, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road; and as the Committee believe that in a matter of such general interest the sentiments and wishes of their fellow-citizens of the county ought to be consulted: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee adjourn to meet on the Tuesday of February Court, at which time a general meeting of the County be requested, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend such General Convention as may be held by the different States interested in the construction of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

Resolved further, That J. F. E. Hardy be appointed to address a note to each of the members of the Committee of Vigilance, not present, informing them of the meeting and its objects set forth in the foregoing Resolution.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday the 9th of February, 1836.

At a Public Meeting, convened in the Court House in Asheville, on the 9th of February, 1836, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet in Convention in Knoxville, on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of consulting on the most practical route for the contemplated Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston—on motion, Col. S. W. Davidson was called to the Chair, and N. Blackstock appointed Secretary. The Chairman nominated the following persons to draft Resolutions, viz: N. W. Woodfin, M. Patton and Col. Lowry.

The meeting then adjourned until half past 6 o'clock.

The meeting met according to adjournment, and the proceedings of the Corresponding Committee, held in this place on the first Monday in January 1836, was presented: after which, there were some brief remarks and explanations made by several gentlemen, on the different contemplated routes of the aforesaid Rail Road.

The Committee appointed by the Chair, then presented the following Resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to this meeting the proceedings heretofore had by the Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance on the first day of January 1836.

Resolved further, That this meeting is decidedly friendly to the contemplated Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, and that we are willing to aid the citizens of our sister States of South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, in the construction of said Road.

Resolved further, That this meeting deems it highly important that the interests of Buncombe county should be represented in the General Convention to be held in Knoxville, in July next, and that this meeting appoint three Delegates to represent us in that Convention. Upon which, the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed Delegates to said Convention, viz: Col. Samuel Chunn, Col. Samuel Davidson, and Dr. J. F. E. Hardy.

Resolved, That in case either of the Delegates fail to attend the Convention at Knoxville, the remaining delegates shall have power to fill the vacancies.

Resolved further, That it be recommended to the citizens of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, interested in the Road crossing the Ridge between Haywood line and Gillespie's Gap, to hold a Convention

in Asheville, on the 28th day of June, to take such steps as they may deem proper to forward the location of the Rail Road between Cincinnati and Charleston.

On motion made and seconded, the meeting adjourned to meet again in this place on Thursday of April Court next.

SAM'L W. DAVIDSON, Ch.

N. BLACKSTOCK, Sec'y.

Great animation seems to prevail in the Western States on the subject of the projected Great Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston. A great public meeting was held at Knoxville (Tenn.) on the 4th Jan. last, at which Col. Jno. Williams presided, and Wm. Swan was appointed Secretary. A committee was appointed, consisting of W. B. Ragsdale, Jno. R. Nelson, Jno. McMillan, Wm. Lindsay, and James Campbell, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, this meeting have witnessed with deep interest and anxious solicitude, the efforts which are making by the States of South and North Carolina to open up a communication, by Rail Road, from Charleston to Cincinnati, passing directly through the valley of East Tennessee—and believing that in the incipient steps towards the attainment of this grand object, a concurrence of opinion and harmony of action should be sought among the several States interested, as indispensable to a successful and speedy accomplishment of the work—to this end it is therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the convocation and objects of a general Convention, composed of Delegates from all the States interested, to be held at this place on the 4th day of July next, as proposed by the late Columbia Convention.

2d. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint five delegates from this county to attend said Convention.

3d. Resolved, That the citizens of Coconati, of Kentucky, of North Carolina, of Georgia, and of the other counties of East Tennessee, be requested to appoint delegates to meet those already appointed in South Carolina, to represent them at said Convention.

4th. Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly be instructed to use their best efforts forthwith to procure a charter for said road, and to provide the funds for its construction, by pledging the faith of the State or otherwise, so that said act of the Legislature may be before said Convention at its meeting.

5th. Resolved, That James G. M. Ramsey, D. P. Armstrong, James King, Hon. A. Deadrick and John Williams, be appointed a committee of Correspondence, to correspond with similar committees appointed for the same general purpose.

In conformity with the 2nd resolution, Dr. James G. M. Ramsey, Hon. H. L. White, Hon. Wm. B. Reese, Hon. Pryor Lea, and Calvin Morgan, were appointed delegates to the 4th July Convention for Knoxville; and upon motion of Wm. B. A. Ramsey, the chairman of the meeting was also appointed a delegate to said Convention.

The Hon. Pryor Lea then offered the following resolution, which, after being read and supported by a luminous and convincing argument by the mover, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the General Assembly ought not to adjourn without making ample provision for a certain and speedy co-operation with other States in the great work of Internal Improvement now contemplated through the State, and for their final accomplishment. And further that public sentiment will sustain the General Assembly in taking time enough to mature these and the other important measures before them.

On the 6th Jan. a similar meeting was held at Columbus, Ohio, at which Gov. Lucas presided, and Wray Thomas acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by his excellency Mr. John S. Williams, of Cincinnati, delivered a short address on the subject of Rail Roads, which,

On motion of Mr. Williams, it was Resolved, That this meeting view, with the highest satisfaction, the movements that have been made in relation to the Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina. And,

On motion of Mr. Creed, it was further Resolved, That the citizens of Ohio be prepared to send Delegates to a Convention proposed to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 4th day of July next; and that the Governor, acting as President of this meeting, be authorized to appoint a suitable number of delegates to attend said Convention.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, the President appointed the following named gentlemen, as Delegates to the proposed Convention, to wit: Dr. Daniel Drake, Benj. R. T. Lytle, and John S. Williams, Esq. of Hamilton; General Joseph Vance, of Campaign; Joseph Lyman, Esq. of Portage; Hon. John M. Creed, of Fairfield; Carter B. Harland, Esq. of Clinton; Hon. Elisha Vance, of Butler; Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren; Samuel Foster Esq. of Montgomery; and Hon. William Allen, of Ross.

Resolved, That the proposed Road from Charleston to the Ohio River, is a matter of deep interest to all the States north of the Ohio; and that the co-operation of a road from her capital to the city of Cincinnati, will materially contribute to the great object in view.—Charleston Courier.